

hatred pulled him through. The last time they dragged him to Spain, and treated him like the Russians treated highway robbers when they had a law against capital punishment, and wanted to get rid of some fellow all the same. They did kill half a dozen of his relatives, and ruined his real estate in a manner that it can never be reclaimed. And then came that San Carlos affair. The Spanish dragons cornered him in the San Carlos Mountains, and when he thought there was no chance of rescue he pumped them full of lead at close range, and then put his revolver under his own chin and fired the last barrel into his head, upward. By another wonder it did not kill him, but the bullet tore through his throat, smashed his palate, and came out near his eye, and the way it healed, it now gives him a twitch of pain every time he swallows. Such things are not apt to sweeten a man's temper, and old Calisto comes of a hot-headed family, anyhow."

"Yes, by long odds our best-informed General, though Gomez beats him in diplomatic shifts, and perhaps in self-control. By good luck they are both men of honor, and absolutely unbreakable, but if the Spaniards should continue to tempt us with more and more liberal offers of compromise, I should suspect that Gomez would, after all, yield first."

(To be continued.)

TRIBUTES.

AN ORIGINAL EXPANSIONIST.

Everybody knows that Andrew Jackson was an earnest Expansionist, but few know the extent to which he contemplated going. When he invaded Florida he signed his proclamations:

"By Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson, Governor of the Province of the Florida, exercising the powers of Captain-General and of the Intendant of the Island of Cuba over the said Province, and of the Governors of said Provinces, respectively."

They had a hot time in Milwaukee over the selection of a School Commissioner. Adrian Houkamp was first named, but withdrew in favor of Emil Reiller, and he again in favor of Philip Reukema, who was appointed. Neither C. H. nor Anglo-Saxon seems much in evidence around Milwaukee.

Still Believes It.

North Georgia Citizen (Dalton, Ga.) Editorial.

"Twenty-seven of my schoolmates laid down their lives in defense of the 'Lost Cause,' which I will still instill into the minds of my children as something sacred. Since the war about 20 more have crossed the river to join those that went before."

The Klondike Temperature.

In the month of January the thermometer at Dawson, Alaska, officially registered by the Canadian Commissioner, ranged as low as 41 degrees on three days, and one day it reached 45 below zero, while there is only one record of 40 below zero, Jan. 21, when the thermometer registered 40 degrees below zero. Wood last winter at 800 a cord, this year at from 100 to 150.

A Chinese Wedding Custom.

Before a Chinese woman is married she is decked with great pomp and state to her father home her entire trousseau, which is packed in large boxes, the keys of which she keeps.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

The Luxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Deaths in the Quincy Home.

Adm. E. L. Higgins sends the following list of deaths in the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Adams County, Ill.: John N. Board, Co. 1, 9th U. S.; Wm. Osborn, Co. 1, 6th Mo. S. M. Cav.; Levi Preston, Co. 4, 7th Iowa; Chas. G. Holmes, Co. D, 4th Ill.; Gottlieb Galt, Co. H and E, 3d Ill. Louis J. Gadohis, Co. H, 2d Ill.; Michael Welch, Co. 1, 3th Ill.; Michael Forner, Co. C, 16th Ill.; Jas. T. Reagan, Co. F, 13th Ill.; Owen Lynch, alias John Johnson, Co. 1, 9th U. S.; Ambrose F. Smith, Co. H, 15th Ill.; James Overholt, Co. C, 12th Pa.; John D. Sanders, Co. D, 4th Ill.; Gottlieb Galt, Co. H, 2d Ill.; Wash. Stratton, Co. E, 8th U. S.; C. H. A.; Adam Maurer, Musician, 35th N. J.; Calvin A. Pense, Co. D, 26th Ill.

GOOD AS A GOLD MINE.

The great book described on page 8 is given to you if you want it, on conditions set forth fully. No book was ever written so valuable to practical people as this.

NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Bellamy Storer, present Minister to Belgium, was last week appointed by President McKinley as United States Minister to Spain. Mr. Storer was born in Cincinnati, O., and is 52 years of age. He was graduated from Harvard in 1867, and two years later from the Law School of Cincinnati. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and, until he entered public life as a member of the 53d Congress from the First Ohio District, gave his time to the pursuit of his profession. He was re-elected to the 53d Congress, and was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. During his service in the House of Representatives he took an active part in the matters pertaining to foreign relations, and was also an ardent supporter of Civil Service reform. He is a man of large private means. While the difference between Brussels and Madrid in compensation is small, Mr. Storer's selection as Minister to Spain is a distinct promotion in the diplomatic line.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MORE FIGHTING IN SAMOA.

An exciting incident in the Samoan entanglement occurred on April 12, news of which was received on April 12, from Admiral Kautz. While the combined forces of British and United States, under Lieut. Freeman, British Navy, were reconnoitering near Apia, they were ambushed on a German plantation. The party was forced to retreat to the beach. Lieut. Freeman and Lieut. Philip V. Lunsdale and Ensign J. H. Monaghan, of the Philadelphia, were left dead on the field. Ensign Monaghan remained to assist Lieut. Lunsdale and was shot in retreating. Two British and two American sailors were also killed. The natives engaged were some of Matafafa's warriors. They severed the heads of the British and American officers killed. Priests of the French mission afterwards brought the heads to Apia.

The manager of the German plantation was arrested and detained on board the Tauranga on affidavits declaring that he was among the rebels who fought.

It is estimated that about 800 warriors attacked the Anglo-American party from ambush.

Matafafa's loss was 40 killed and a number wounded, these being carried off the field by the rebels when they retired. In a previous engagement 27 of Matafafa's warriors were killed and there

were no casualties among the European forces.

The news was considered as very grave and enhancing the difficulties of the Samoan situation. It is stated now that perhaps Admiral Kautz used broader terms than were really warranted when he gave the natives to understand that the representatives of the three powers had agreed to repudiate the provisional government and to sustain the decision of the Chief Justice. It remains a question whether war was or proper that the three powers should undertake to correct what was perhaps only a technical error in verbiage when he must have known that to do so would lead to the outbreak of hostilities.

It became necessary to patrol the interior of the island to locate the natives in arms and to enforce order. It was in this effort that the landing party of British and American sailors ran into an ambush. The killing took place on a German plantation, and the arrest of the owner was on the strength of affidavits showing that he was inciting the natives to fight the white troops. His nationality and the circumstances of the case count

temporarily character and subject to the approval of the three powers.

As to the merits of the controversy between the representatives of the powers on the islands which led up to the unfortunate outbreak of April 12, the Commissioners are expected to make a thorough, impartial investigation, and report the results to their respective Governments. The latter, by ordinary diplomatic exchange, apply any corrections that may be necessary.

AGAINST PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

During the past week there have been several conflicts with the Filipinos in front of Gen. Weynton's headquarters in their every instance, with great advantage to our losses. Meantime Gen. Lawton has been far into the Laguna de Bay district, whence he pursued the rebels after the capture of Santa Cruz.

This force, returning, reached Manila Monday morning last, bringing all the men and captured insurgents, together with the captured boats and the distribution of the proclamation, emphasized by a lesson of American power throughout the lake region, have been attained.

Gen. Lawton immediately began preparations for an expedition on land. While he has been absent on the sea, the side of the lake, the insurgents have been concentrating at the northern end, near Pangasinan, and the capture of the town of Laguna announced that a committee of 22 Filipinos had been appointed to confer with the Peace Commission to obtain as large a number of arms as possible; to bring about peaceful relations between the insurgents and the American authorities; to insist that Americans and Filipinos only shall occupy offices.

Insurgent Americans think that this commission of rich Filipinos is eager to protect property and has little influence with the insurgents.

Arévalo, a former Aid to Aguinaldo, is now in Manila. He said in an interview that if the Americans send emissaries to Aguinaldo now he thinks a peaceful solution of the present troubles is probable.

The insurgent Government is reported to have removed to Tulaig, 41 miles north.

On April 10 the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed by the Queen Regent and Premier Silvela, arrived at the French Embassy, accompanied by power to Ambassador Cambon to act for Spain in the exchange of final ratifications. The treaty is handsomely engrossed on parchment in old English script, with wide margins, and is of great elegance. It is of red morocco, heavily embossed in gold, which give the effect of the yellow and red colors of Spain. Around the rim of the parchment is a red border, and the whole is encased in a red leather cover, which is bound in a dark morocco leather case bearing the arms of Spain.

On April 11 at 3 p. m. there took place at the White House the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Paris. The

exchange was made in the presence of

President McKinley, Secretary Hay, and

other officials. The treaty was signed by

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